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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,834	10/30/2003	Jui-Hsiang Lo	PMXP0165USA	2833
27765	7590	08/23/2005	EXAMINER	
NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			PEYTON, TAMMARA R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2182	

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/605,834

Applicant(s)

LO, JUI-HSIANG

Examiner

Tammara R. Peyton

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-25, 27-31, 32-35, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yonekura et al., (US 2004/0110474) and Reho et al., (US 6,830,344).

As per claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11, 14-17, 20-25, 27-31, 32-35, 37, and 38, Yonekura teaches a system for displaying with a mobile phone on a display device comprising:

an image transferring apparatus for connecting to a computer and the mobile phone comprising; a housing (attachment, 3); a receiving module installed inside the housing for receiving data from the computer; a memory installed inside the housing for storing data from the computer; (Fig. 3a-6) a control module for controlling the image transferring apparatus; and an outputting module for outputting data to the mobile phone. Yonekura's teaches wherein the attachment (3) enables the mobile phone to communicate image data to and from a computer that is local or over an LAN, WAN, internet, Bluetooth, infrared, etc. [Abstract, Figs. 1-31, pgs. 4-13] However, Yonekura is silent in respect to the

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mobile phone being able to transmits images from the mobile phone to a projector or display.

Nonetheless, Reho teaches wherein a mobile phone (col. 4, lines 59-67) is connected to a video transferring apparatus (300 of 202, Fig. 4) for connecting to the mobile phone and the display device (detachable projector 202, Fig. 4) comprising:

a receiving module (300) for receiving data from the mobile phone; a control module for controlling the video transferring apparatus; a transferring module for transferring data from the receiving module of the video transferring apparatus into a video signal; and an outputting module for outputting the video signal transferred by the transferring module to the display device.

Reho teaches wherein a mobile phone can be connected (USB, Bluetooth, infrared) to a receiving module of a projector and the information from the mobile phone can be broadcasted externally. Yonekura specifically teaches transferring still video/image signal data from a computer or digital camera and further enabling the user to connect the mobile phone to other external devices in order to further transmit the still video/image signal data to the other external devices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to combine Yonekura's mobile phone method of receiving still video/image data from a computer or digital camera and transmitting that received information externally with Reho's method of allowing a user to connected a mobile phone to a projector via an image receiving module and

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downloading data from the mobile phone in order to broadcast to the user using the projector display, because both Yonekura and Reho drawn to similar conclusions of implement a method for a mobile phone to transmit and receive data that can be broadcasted externally to another connected devices. Doing so would further expand the flexibility of the Yonekura-Reho mobile phone method.

As per claims 3, Yonekura teaches in another embodiment that the image capturing module is a digital camera for capturing digital images to the image transferring apparatus.

As per claims 7, 23, and 35 Yonekura nor Reho teach the use of Pop-Port interface. However, it is well known in the art that the Pop-Port interface is the new interface of the next generation of mobile phones and users. Pop-Port interface is designed for the mobile environment and supporting advanced functions including support of high-speed data connectivity with USB properties through Pop-Port interface compatible data cables. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill that Yonekura or Reho would have been motivated to incorporate the Pop-Port interface because doing so would enable better compatibility between mobile phones and accessories.

As per claim 12, 13, 18, and 19, Yonekura teaches the use of a computer monitor and Reho teaches the use of a projector. However, Yonekura nor Reho teach the use of a television, nonetheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made that a host of other display device could be used in the Yonekura-

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Reho's method without departing from the inventive concept because doing so would expand the flexibility of usable display devices.

Claims 8, 26, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yonekura et al., (US 2004/0110474) and Reho et al., (US 6,830,344) and in further view of Uryu, (US 2003/0216089).

As per claims 8, 26, and 36, Yonekura nor Reho expressly teaches using USB-OTG interface or Pop-Port. However, Uryu teaches a system wherein a digital camera is used as peripheral equipment functioning as a host, image data can be transferred between the digital camera and a cellular phone, so that image data can be sent directly from the digital camera. Uryu teaches that to supplement the USB Standard, the USB OTG (On The Go) Standard for connection among pieces of peripheral equipment is established and according to the OTG Standard, peripheral equipment working merely as a slave under the USB Standard is provided with the functions of a host. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to supplement the USB interface taught by Yonekura or Reho with the teaches of Uryu that teaches a connection and transferring of images between a digital camera and a cellular (mobile) phone is done by the USB-OTB, because doing so would add and expand the connect ability of Yonekura's digital camera to mobile phone system. (Uryu, [0004])

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### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tammara Peyton whose telephone number is (571) 272-4157. The examiner can normally be reached between 6:30 - 4:00 from Monday to Thursday, (I am off every first Friday), and 6:30-3:00 every second Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300. Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Mailed responses to this action should be sent to:

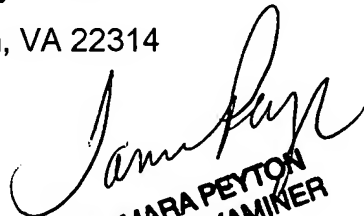
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
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Faxes for Official/formal (After Final) communications or for informal or draft communications (please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT") sent to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

USTPO, Randolph Building, Customer Service Window  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314



TAMMARA PEYTON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Tammara Peyton

August 18, 2005